THE [Numb. 698.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *September* 21, 1758.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, *June* 30.

Relation of the Battle of Crevelt, gained by his Britannic Majeſty's Army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, over the French Army, commanded by the Prince de Clermont, on the 23d of June, 1758.

AFTER his Highneſs Prince Ferdinand, by the well judged Motions he ordered the King's Army to make on the 12th of June, in turning the Left Wing of the French Army towards the Convent of Campe, had obliged the Prince de Clermont to quit his boaſted Camp of Rheinberg, and to retire towards Meurs in the Night, between the 12th and 13th, his Highneſs thought proper to give a new Poſition to our Army, by occupying the Heights commonly called St. Anthony's Mountains, having the Town of Meurs in Front, at two full Leagues Diſtance from our Camp, the Right oppoſite to the Village of St. Tonnigſberg, in which 300 Grenadiers were poſted as an advanced Guard, with 12 Pieces of heavy Cannon, which were more than ſufficient to cover the Extremity of our Wing againſt any Attack: This Poſition was executed the 14th of June. On the 15th, about Five o'Clock in the Morning, his Serene Highneſs was informed that the Enemy was advancing in four Columns upon our Right. His Highneſs immediately ordered three Guns to be fired as a Signal, and the whole Army was under Arms, in Order of Battle, a Quarter of an Hour after. He went afterwards himſelf to reconnoitre, and ſaw diſtinctly, that at about two Leagues Diſtance from our Right Flank, a conſiderable Body was coming over the Plain of Hulſte, and marching towards Crevelt.

Not knowing whether this Body was followed by the whole Army, or whether it was only a Detachment of it that was marching that Way, his Serene Highneſs halted till towards the Evening, when he received certain Information, that the French Army had marched towards Nuys, and that Prince de Clermont had only detached this Corps, under the Command of General Count de St. Germain, in order to take Poſt at Crevelt.

Upon this Information, his Highneſs ſent his Light Troops and Huſſars to Kempen and Wachtendorick, and ordered the Army into their Camp again. On the 16th he changed the Poſition of the Army, in Conſequence of the Motions we had ſeen the Corps of M. de St. Germain make; he ordered the Right to the Village of Altenkirchen, and continued the Left on the Heights of St. Anthony.

On the 17th his Highneſs went himſelf to reconnoitre, towards Kempen, the Poſition of the Enemy's Detachment at Crevelt, but could not gueſs at their Reaſon for fixing this Detachment at ſuch a Diſtance from their Army. In order, therefore, to be better informed of it, and to ſee the Countenance this Corps would hold, he ordered the Prince of Holſtein, with ten Pruſſian Squadrons, the five Squadrons of Huſſars, and the three Battalions of Sporcken Guards, and Prince Charles, to march early in the Morning of the 18th towards Kempen. He further ordered General Wangenheim to paſs the Rhine at Dulſbourg with four Battalions, viz. Scheiter's, Halberſtadt's, Buckebourg's, and Hanau's, and the four Squadrons, viz. of Bock's Dragoons, the Light Troops of Lukner and Skeiter, and to advance that Day towards Meurs. General Sporcken, who, when we left Rheinbergen, had been ordered to keep his Poſt there as long as the Enemy ſhould remain in Camp at Meurs, received likewiſe Orders to join the Army next Day with five Battalions and ſix Squadrons, and to leave only Major General Hardenberg, with the two Battalions of Goth and Stoltzenberg, at Burick, and that of Diepenbroick at Orſoy. This being regulated, his Highneſs communicated his Deſigns and Orders to the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, relating to an Expedition he propoſed, viz. That his Highneſs ſhould march the next Day, very early in the Morning, with a conſiderable Corps towards Kempen, whilſt the Prince of Holſtein ſhould advance with his Corps to Hulſte; whereby it would clearly appear whether M. de St. Germain would retreat towards the Army; or whether the Army of the Prince de Clermont would advance towards Crevelt, in order to encamp there. Agreeable to this Plan his Highneſs, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, ſet forward on the 19th from the Camp with the twelve following Battalions, viz. Block's, Sporcken's, Hardenberg's, Wangenheim's, Poſt's, Dreves's, Bock's, the two Battalions of the Brunſwick Lifeguards, the Heſſian Guards, the Heſſian Lifeguard Regiment, and Prince Charles's Regiment, accompanied with 10 Squadrons of Heſſians, viz. Four of the Dragoon Guards, two of the Life Regiment, two of Prince William's, and two of Meltitz's, with three Mortars, four Pieces of Cannon, 12 Pounders, and four 6 Pounders; he marched directly towards Kempen, from whence he could perceive no Alteration in the Poſition of Count St. Germain.

By a ſecret Order the Prince was directed, in Caſe he perceived no Change in the Poſition of the Army, and of the flying Camp of the Enemy, he ſhould march the next Day directly towards Ruremonde, in order to endeavour to poſſeſs himſelf of the Magazine, as well as of 600 Militia, who were in Garriſon there. At Six in the Morning his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand in Perſon followed the Hereditary Prince to Kempen; he perceived ſome Movements in the flying Camp, which were of a Nature to induce him to believe that M. de St. Germain deſigned to march againſt the Prince of Holſtein, who was encamped near Hulſte. Soon after he was poſitively informed, that the whole of the French Army had quitted Nuys, and were advancing on this Side Crevelt; on which, having taken his Meaſures, and formed a Plan as the Caſe required, the Expedition to Ruremonde was then countermanded. Major-General Wangenheim was ordered to advance early next Day with his Corps towards Hulſte, and Lieutenant-General Sporcken was directed to march after Midnight with the Army, and to advance likewiſe to the Plain between Hulſte and Kempen. On the 20th of June all the Troops his Serene Highneſs could diſpoſe of were by this Means re-united in this Camp, the Right of which extended towards Kempen, and the Left towards Hulſte. The Head Quarters were fixed at Kempen, and, in order to prevent any uſeleſs Movements, his Highneſs ordered the Quarter-Maſter-General not to regard the Rank of the different Corps, nor the Order of Battle, but to place the Regiments as a great Part of them were actually poſted. In this Manner the abovementioned 12 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince, formed the Right; next to them the four Battalions, and four Squadrons, under the Command of General Wangenheim, on the Left; and the whole Army which advanced under the Command of Major-General Sporcken from the Camp at Altenkirchen, formed the Left Wing, which together made an Army of 35 Battalions, and 58 Squadrons, including the ſix Squadrons of Huſſars. His Highneſs had expected that Prince Clermont would advance that Day to give him Battle; but, however, no conſiderable Event happened.

On the 21ſt we obſerved a great Movement in the advanced Corps of the Count St. Germain, and about Ten in the Morning after decamping, we ſaw them filing off to their Left, and marching towards Anraht, where they joined their Grand Army. In making this Motion they abandoned the Town of Crevelt, which was on the Front of their Right Wing; our Chaſſeurs poſſeſſed themſelves of it directly, and his Highneſs alſo went himſelf there to reconnoitre the Poſition of their Camp, which was clearly diſcovered from the Steeple at Crevelt; he did not think fit either to keep the ſaid Poſt, or to make any Change in the Poſition of his Army; in Conſequence of which he ordered the Chaſſeurs and Huſſars away from that Place, and the Enemy re-poſſeſſed themſelves of it in an Hour afterwards.

On the 22d his Highneſs went again to reconnoitre the Camp of the Enemy, particularly on the Side of St. Anthony, on the Heath, which led towards their Left; and although we found many Difficulties, principally on account of the Country's being very woody, and having Incloſures, ſurrounded with large and deep Ditches, they reſolved to march the next Day to the Enemy, and to attack them in their Camp. In Conſequence of this Reſolution, the Army was ordered to be under Arms on the 23d of June, at One in the Morning, and not to change any Thing in the Camp, but to leave all their Baggage in it, and wait there for further Orders. The General Officers were aſſembled in the Center of the Army, where his Royal Highneſs declared his Intentions to them of going to attack the Enemy, and that he had formed his Plan for that Purpoſe. He aſſigned the Command of the whole Left Wing, conſiſting of 18 Battalions, and 28 Squadrons, to Lieutenant-General Sporcken, having ordered the Battalion Zaſtrow, of the Wolfenbuttel Troops, into the Town of Hulſte, in order to cover our Rear; and gave the Command of the Right Wing, compoſed of 16 Battalions, and 14 Squadrons, to the Hereditary Prince, and Major-General Wangenheim; which, by the Addition of the two Regiments of Pruſſian Dragoons, Holſtein, and Finckenſtein, of five Squadrons each, made a Corps of 24 Squadrons, to be commanded by the Prince of Holſtein, as the Infantry was by the Hereditary Prince. As for the Light Troops, the three Squadrons of Black Huſſars were given to Lieutenant-General Sporcken; the two Squadrons of Yellow Huſſars, to the Prince of Holſtein, and the Squadron of Major Luckner, with Skeiter's Corps, were to obſerve the Flank of the Enemy's Right, being poſted in a Village called Papendeick.

This was the general Diſpoſition of the Army. By the ſecond the Lieutenant-Generals, who commanded the two Wings, were ordered to form three Battalions of Grenadiers out of their Regiments of Infantry; that is to ſay, the Hereditary Prince two, and General Sporcken one; the two firſt of 500 each, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonels Schülemburg and Schack; and the other of 600, under Major de Cram.

At Four in the Morning the Army began to move; the Right advanced in two Columns as far as St. Anthony, and the Left the ſame Diſtance, on the Plain leading to Crevelt, half a League ſhort of it, where they had halted to receive freſh Orders. His Highneſs Prince Ferdinand went up the Steeple of St. Anthony, and ſent for the two Princes of Holſtein and Brunſwick; there they obſerved at Leiſure the Poſition of the Enemy's Camp, where all were quiet; he alſo ſent ſeveral Perſons thither, who were acquainted with the Country, to learn from them by what Routs we could advance towards the Enemy, and being informed of many other Points, abſolutely neceſſary to be known, his Highneſs reſolved to march to the Right, and endeavour to come up with the Enemy by the Villages of Vorſt and Anraht, on the Flank of their Left Wing. But, in order to raiſe Doubts in the Enemy, as to the Side on which the real and principal Attack would be made, he gave Orders for Lieutenant-General Sporcken to ſend Lieutenant-General Oberg, with ſix Battalions of the ſecond Line, viz. Oberg's, Druchleben's, Killmanſegge's, Scheele's, Reden's, and

and the Fuſiliers, with Hodenberg's and Bremer's Regiments of Horſe, and that of the Body Guards towards St. Anthony, and to give them 6 Twelve-pounders; beſides this, his Highneſs gave them the following Orders, viz. That when the Action ſhould begin upon the Enemy's Left, M. de Sporcken, by Way of Crevelt, and M. d'Oberg, by St. Anthony, ſhould do their utmoſt to advance and penetrate into the Enemy's Army; but, however, not to venture too far, unleſs they ſhould be well aſſured that our Attack ſucceeded to our Wiſhes; his Highneſs chiefly recommended it to them, to make good Uſe of their heavy Artillery, in order to oblige the Enemy to employ their Attention as much upon their Right Wing and Center as on their Left, and to engage and divide their Attention equally in three different Places, which would prevent them from ſending any Reinforcements to the real Attack, for fear of weakening themſelves in ſome Part or other, where we might make Impreſſion.

Theſe Diſpoſitions being made, his Highneſs put himſelf at the Head of the Grenadiers of the Right Wing at 8 in the Morning, and taking the Road that leads to the Village of Vorſt, which was left on our Right, we advanced in two Columns towards Anraht, where there was a Detachment of 400 of the Enemy, half Horſe, and half Foot, who, after ſome Diſcharges of Muſketry on each Side, fell back towards their Camp, which was about half a Mile diſtant from them, and there gave the Alarm. His Highneſs then cauſed the Troops to advance, and double their Speed, to get out of the Defiles; he ranged them in Order of Battle in the Plain between the Villages of Anraht and Wilich, and marched directly towards the Wood, which covered their Left.

It was One o'Clock at Noon when the Enemy began to act. The Duke cauſed his Artillery forthwith to advance, which being greatly ſuperior to that of the Enemy, facilitated the Means of our Infantry forming themſelves over againſt the Wood, and of our Cavalry's extending upon our Right, towards the Village of Willich, making a Shew as if they deſigned to turn the Enemy's left Flank, to take them in the Rear. After a Cannonade, as violent as it was well ſupported, his Highneſs ſaw plainly, he muſt come to the Point of endeavouring to force them out of the Wood by ſmall Arms; wherefore the Hereditary Prince put himſelf at the Head of the firſt Line; that is to ſay, of two Battalions of the Grenadiers of Schulemburg and Schack, and of the Regiments of Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Poſt and Dreves, and advanced, with the whole Front towards the Wood. The Fire then became there extreamly hot on each Side, and neither diſcontinued, or, in any Degree, diminiſhed, for two Hours and a Half. In the mean while all the other Battalions entered likewiſe the Wood, ſo that there were but eight Squadrons, which formed a Corpſe Reſerve upon the Plain, ready to be employed where Circumſtances ſhould require. The other 16 Squadrons, which were upon our Right, never could penetrate on the other Side of the Wood, on account of two Batteries which the Enemy had placed there, and which were ſuſtained by above 40 Squadrons. In ſhort, about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Hereditary Prince, aſſiſted by the Major-Generals Kilmanſegge and Wangenheim, gave Orders for an Attack to be made by the Grenadiers, upon the two Ditches that were in the Wood, and that were lined with the Enemy's Infantry. They were forced one after another. The other Regiments of Infantry did the ſame all along their Front; then that Part of the Enemy's Infantry was intirely thrown into Confuſion, and retired out of the Wood, in the utmoſt Diſorder, without ever being able to rally; our Foot followed them, but without venturing to purſue them, on account of the Enemy's Cavalry; which, notwithſtanding the terrible Fire of our Artillery, not only kept the beſt Countenance poſſible, but even covered their Infantry that were flying, in ſuch a Manner as to proteſt them from our Cavalry, that between Five and Six in the Evening had found Means to get the Plain. The Heſſian Dragoons, and Regiment of Cavalry of the ſame Nation, had two Shocks with the Royal Carabineers of Provence, and the Regiment of Rouſillon, and broke them; this was all that the Cavalry had to do in that Day. A Squadron of the Carabineers attempted to penetrate through our Infantry, and attacked the Battalion of Poſt and Dreves, but with a conſiderable Loſs; and though about 40 of them did indeed force their Way, they were never able to rejoin their Corps, and were all killed either by Shot or Bayonet. The Enemy did not think proper, or find themſelves in a Condition to diſpute the Ground longer with us, but retired towards Viſchell, and from thence took the Road that leads towards Nuys. We continued to follow them with our Artillery, and took a great Number of Men and Horſes. During this whole Affair, the Fire of the Artillery of the Generals Sporcken and Oberg had done great Execution; but as the Diſtance they were at from us made them uncertain as to the Turn Affairs had taken on our Side, they never ventur'd to attack the Enemy's Front, oppoſite to them, ſo that the Enemy's Right Wing and Center retired in the greateſt Order towards Nuys, leaving us Maſters of the Field of Battle, after a Loſs on their Side, of between 7 and 8000 Men killed, wounded and taken Priſoners.

Such was the End of this Action, which coſt the King's Army between Twelve and Fifteen Hundred Men killed and wounded. The Trophies we gained were, Two Kettle Drums, Five Standards, Two Pair of Colours, and Eight Pieces of Cannon. The Light Troops were ſent to harraſs the Enemy's Retreat; and at Nine at Night, all our three different Corps joined each other in the Field, from whence the Enemy had been driven, and remained there the whole Night under Arms.

From the Berlin Gazette, June 13. Yeſterday at Six in the Morning a Courier from Orengeburgh immerſed us in the deepeſt Sorrow, by bringing us the melancholy News of the Death of a Prince, whoſe Memory, ever dear to the Country, will at all Times put us in Mind of ſo conſiderable a Loſs. In ſhort, with extreme Affliction we have heard, that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Pruſſia, after a few Days Illneſs, expired the 12th of this Month at Three o'Clock in the Morning, in the 36th Year of his Age, being born the 9th of Auguſt, 1722. In the Midſt of the Succeſſes with which the Almighty is pleaſed to bleſs the Juſtice of our Arms, the grievous Loſs leaves no Room for any Senſation but the moſt pungent Regret. Heaven grant that the young Prince may tread in the Steps of a Father who has been admired by Europe, and adored by the faithful Subjects of his Auguſt Brother, and whoſe Death draws Floods of Tears from their Eyes. In 1742 he married the Princeſs Louiſa Amelia, Daughter of the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, who is with Child. Her eldeſt Son Prince Frederick William, now preſumptive Heir to the Throne of Pruſſia, was born in 1744; the ſecond Son Frederick Henry Charles, was born in 1747, and the Daughter Frederica-Sophia, was born in 1751.

Paris, June 16. The Damage done by the Engliſh at Cancalle, and the Neighbourhood, where they burnt, ſacked and deſtroyed every Thing, not ſparing what was Conſecrated to holy Uſes, is computed at Two Millions of Livres (upwards of 80,000 Guineas.)

Dublin, July 4. There are many Reports by private Letters, &c. That the Duke of Marlborough is landed at Cherburgh; that the Empreſs Queen and the King of Pruſſia have made Peace; and that there is to be a tripple Alliance entered into by the Crowns of England, Hungary and Pruſſia, againſt France and her Allies: But we muſt wait with Patience for the Confirmation of theſe great Events.

An Expreſs arrived from the Right Hon. Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, to Lieutenant-General Bligh, acquainting him, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to appoint him to the Command of a large Body of Engliſh Horſe, ſuppoſed to be deſtined to reinforce the King's Army on the Rhine, under the Command of the Prince of Brunſwick.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 27.

"Mr. Legge is to be created a Peer, and Lord Duplin is to ſucceed him as Chancellor of the Exchequer. All the Letters in Town, privately ſay, that a ſeparate Peace is very far advanced between the King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs Queen: That the Prince of Brunſwick's Army conſiſted of 32,000 Men, and the French of 65,000: And that Accounts from the Duke of Marlborough ſay, he is landed at Cherburgh, in Lower Normandy."

The moſt authentic Advices from London ſay, that the Troops under his Grace the Duke of Marlborough are to be landed (after they have made two more Deſcents upon the Coaſt of France) at Embden; that they are to be join'd there by the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blue, Bland's and Sir Charles Howard's Dragoon Guards, and Cholmondeley's and Mordaunt's Dragoons. That a ſeparate Peace is abſolutely concluded with the Empreſs Queen; that the Ruſſians are to return home; and that four great Armies are to march into the Bowels of France, viz. one under the Command of the King of Pruſſia, a ſecond under the Duke of Marlborough, to be compoſed of Engliſh Troops, a third under the Prince of Brunſwick, and a fourth under Prince Henry of Pruſſia. Indeed the preſent Syſtem ſeems to be that of reducing France to its ancient Limits, and diſabling her any more from diſturbing the Repoſe of Europe.

BOSTON, *September* 4.

By Captain Winſlow, who arrived here Yeſterday in ten Days from Louiſburg, we learn, That on the 22d of Auguſt laſt, Signal was made for the following Ships to weigh Anchor, in order to proceed to the Bay of Gaſpay, in the River St. Lawrence, viz. Royal William, 84 Guns, Sir Charles Hardy, Bedford 64, Lancaſter 64, Devonſhire 60, Pembroke 60, Vanguard 64, 2 Frigates, the Ætna Fireſhip, and 7 Tranſports, with three Regiments on board, under the Command of General Wolfe, there to make a Diverſion on Land, and to diſtreſs the Enemy's Trade:—That great Numbers of our People were employed in pulling down the Weſt Gate, which is to be rebuilt, and made ſtronger:—That the Ships employed in weighing thoſe ſunk by the Enemy, had given over their Undertaking, not being able to accompliſh it:—That ſix Regiments were embarking for Boſton:—That Col. Monckton with 1500 Troops, and ſeveral Frigates, were going to St. John's River, in the Bay of Fundy, to take Poſſeſſion of the important Paſs the Enemy now have there; by which Means it is hoped the French and Indians will be entirely routed from that Part of Nova-Scotia:—That the French 64 Gun Ship was refitting, and was going to England:——That the Inhabitants of that Iſland and St. John's daily came in, agreeable to the VIth Article of Capitulation, and as faſt as they were put on board ſailed for France:—And that Captain Rouſe, in the Sutherland Man of War, of 50 Guns, was going to deſtroy the French Settlements at Newfoundland.

NEW-YORK, *September* 11.

Yeſterday about Twelve o'Clock the Albany Poſt came to Town, after riding in an extraordinary Manner to bring us the following important Intelligence of the Succeſs of Col. Bradſtreet's Expedition on Lake Ontario. An Expreſs firſt brought the Account to Albany on Thurſday laſt from the Great Carrying Place, on the Road to Oſwego; but the Poſt was then diſcharged, and a Gentleman there directly ſet out to overtake him, which he did after 20 Miles ride, and incloſed the following

Extract of a Letter from an Officer who was in the Expedition with Col. Bradſtreet, on Lake Ontario, dated Oſwego, Auguſt 30, 1758.

SIR,

I HAVE the Pleaſure to inform you, That I arrived here this Day with a Brig under my Command, deeply loaded with Furr, Skins, Bale-Goods, Liquors, &c. &c. The Brig is the ſame that was taken from us by the French at Oſwego two Years ago.—I have not Time to be very particular as to the Siege of Cadaraqui, or Frontenac; but ſhall inform you, that on the 25th Inſtant, at Night, we landed, and inveſted the Fort:—The 26th we mounted two Cannon on an Eminence, which we kept conſtantly firing on the Fort: The 27th Col. Bradſtreet ordered 1200 Men (almoſt one Half what he had with him) round the Fort, and mounted two more Pieces of Cannon. I was on this Command: We found the Enemy's Fire very hot; but towards Night they fired moſtly over our Heads, and only killed one Man, and wounded eight. The Veſſels which lay in the Harbour kept a conſtant Fire up, but were ſilenced by our firſt Battery: They attempted to go off by making Sail, and going down the River St. Lawrence, but by the Hotneſs of our Fire, were obliged at laſt to take to their Boats, and let the Veſſels drive; which went aſhore about 5 Miles below the Fort, where we ſent and got them off. The 28th, the Fort was given up to us on the following Conditions, viz. That the Garriſon ſhould go to Canada on their Parole of Honour, and return an equal Number of our Men to Fort-William-Henry:——And that the Governor of the Fort (who is the Third in Command with the French) ſhould return Col. Schuyler in his Place:——I am, in Haſte, Your humble Servant.——"

The following further Particulars of this happy Turn, we have in another Letter that was incloſed with the foregoing, viz. That about 150 or 200 Priſoners were taken, and 15 killed, with the Loſs of only 3 killed on our Side, and 17 wounded: That our People brought off between 80 and 100 Pieces of Cannon; burnt 5 of their Veſſels; levelled the Fort to the Ground, and deſtroyed 2000 Barrels of Proviſions:—That the Perſon mentioned in the foregoing Letter to be the Third in Command with the French, was the Lieutenant Governor of Canada *(as ſpoke of in our laſt Gazette to be bound thither on a Treaty.)*—That Col. Bradſtreet had proceeded on with his little healthy ſucceſsful

Army, but no one knew whither, only imagined to be against Oswegatchi, or Fort La Galette, about 35 Miles below Frontenac, on St. Lawrence River, and about 85 Miles from Montreal. That the Plunder got at the Fort was worth 70,000 l. Sterling: And, that there was a surprizing Alteration in the Behaviour of the Indians at the Great Carrying Place, for the better.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer who went with Colonel PETER SCHUYLER *to Canada, agreeable to their Parole (and who left Albany for that Purpose about the 20th of July last) dated at Montreal, August* 1, 1758.

"We arrived here in perfect Health the 29th of last Month, and have met with a most kind and hospitable Reception from the Governor and Intendant (who is now here) as well as from all other Ranks and Degrees of People; nor is our staying so long either taken ill, as to ourselves, or our Commander in Chief who kept us.——You will have heard no Doubt e'er now, That Col. Schuyler is authorized by General Abercrombie to exchange both himself, and me, and 3 other King's Officers, who have been some Time Prisoners in Canada; this Exchange the Governor of Canada has accepted without Hesitation, and has assured us it will take Place whenever he receives our General's Answer to the Proposals he now makes him, for a general Exchange of all the Soldiers and Inhabitants, Prisoners on both Sides; and as each Party are, no doubt, equally desirous to have their People, this cannot miss to take Place as soon as the Prisoners can be collected together, and brought to the Place agreed on, which is thought cannot exceed a Month at farthest; till which Time the Col. and myself are to remain at Montreal, where all the Prisoners they have are to be assembled. If any Opportunity of writing offers before my Return to the English Dominions, I shall not fail to embrace it, but I fancy not, and hope to write you from English Ground in a Month's Time." Yours, &c.

A Letter from Rogers's Island, near Fort Edward, dated August 23, 1758.

—"Lieutenant Brewer, and six Rangers, came in here last Sunday, and brought in one French Prisoner, which they took about four Miles from Crown-Point.—Some Parties were to set out from the Lake last Night, in Quest of Prisoners.—One of our Serjeants and 5 Rangers returned last Night from a Scout to Carillon, but without Success, being discovered by a Scouting Party of the Enemy; they never discovered each other till they came within 3 Rods, when they exchanged a few Shot, and so parted. There begins to be some Talk here about returning to Carillon—some expect it, others desire it, and—many are afraid of it.—Two Deserters came into the Lake the Night before last, who inform, that the Indians immediately after Rogers's Battle went all home, except about 30, who were left drunk."——

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, August 14.

"The Carpenters of this Place are sent for by the Admiral to repair the Ruins of Buildings occasioned by our Siege, and Families are daily embarking to settle there, so that we may expect that Louisburg will be esteemed a Place of Consequence to our other American Colonies.——A Discovery was made of a PLOT last Night, betwixt some of the Inhabitants of this Place and our neighbouring French and Indians, and was this Night to have been executed, as cannot but displease the Ear of every true Briton; and as it more particularly concerns us who reside in this Place, we are the more obliged to return Thanks to Almighty God, for his great Goodness in delivering us out of the Hands of our cruel and inveterate Enemies. I shall write you just as it was: A Captain's Waiting Man who frequented a House in Dutch Town (so called) on Account of a young Woman who lived there, followed her down the Cellar, and there discovered and took Notice of a Parcel of Fire-Arms, loaded and primed, which he made known to his Captain; thereupon Search being made, they were found and carried before the Governor, and Enquiry being made, it appears there was a Plot laid betwixt the Dutch, or some other disaffected Persons, with the French and Indians, suddenly to fall in upon this Place, and destroy it, with every Person in it that could not make their Escape; and this Night was appointed for the cruel Attempt. They took this Opportunity, as our Men of War were all at Louisburg. We are this Night all to be under Arms, though, as their Designs are frustrated, we are in Hopes they will return back to the Woods, and that we may not be disturbed by them.——Not more than a Mile from this Place four French and four Indians were seen Yesterday, and 'tis not doubted there were a large Number not far off. We have now in Sight several Men of War from Louisburg, so that we hope they will furnish us with such Assistance as will put it out of the Power of our Neighbours to disturb our Quiet. We are to have 14 Sail of the Line to winter here, which are thought sufficient to guard us."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 14.

The following Extracts being taken in some French Ships, are published, to shew the distressed Situation the French think themselves in.

Translation of Part of a Letter from Mr. Barret de Ferrand, of Bourdeaux, to his Friend Mr. Chenie, at St. Domingo, dated April 25, 1758.

"We are doing our utmost Endeavours to parry off the Blows that our Enemies are preparing to strike both by Sea and Land, and we have really enough to do, as the Odds is against us.

"The King of Prussia, since the Battle he gained over us, in which he drubbed us soundly, has also beat the Austrians, and regained all Silesia, and every Thing else they took from him. Behold the unfortunate Events of the Battle of Rosbach! which he gained over us the Fifth of November. He knew so well how to improve his Advantages, that he is now in the most flourishing Situation imaginable; he conquers as he goes, and it must be confessed that he is a great Warrior.

"The Appearances that we had of a speedy and advantageous Peace, are now vanished. Canada destitute of every Thing, and our Fleets ruined by Death and Sickness, present to us but a dismal Prospect of the ensuing Campaign, which is already commenced. Our Situation is vastly changed.——May God assist us, and send a Peace, for every Thing goes on badly here, and elsewhere. I shall relate nothing of that to you, as I suppose it has e'er this reached your Ears.

"The English continue to take our Shipping; few escape them. They have not, however, been able to take any of our Men of War; they are all arrived; but two of the large Ones are lost in Port. All this looks ill, and I shall say nothing in regard to this Campaign, only that the English threaten a Descent on France, and we are garnishing our Coasts with Troops. Take Care of yours; for it is thought they will make Attempts every where. They are the strongest, and therefore in the Right to do so. *I am, &c.*

BARRET DE FERRAND.

"P. S. I am afraid you will not receive the several Letters I have lately wrote you, as the English let nothing escape. Adieu. We enjoy a pretty good State of Health, considering our approaching Misery, which is dreadful to think of, as our Affairs go ill in all Parts."

Marseilles, March 22, 1758.

"We must wait for a Peace, of which at present there seems to be but little Appearance——That Peace we so much desire.——We are unlucky every where.——The English are already gone to Canada with a strong Squadron; France is not in a Condition to send any Assistance to that Country, either strong or speedy enough to prevent them making themselves Masters of it or Louisburg; God alone can preserve it to us; but for the most Part God favours the Prudent and Active. ——The English have taken two of our Men of War in the Mediterranean:——Our Army in Westphalia has totally abandoned the Electorate of Hanover.——The French are greatly degenerated, at least the Want of good Generals make them appear no more to be the same Men."

May 12, 1758.

"Our Affairs continue to grow worse.——As to Germany, we have great Reason to fear the Hanoverians will force our Army to quit the Field entirely, and will enter France along with them. ——Posterity will not believe, that in less than Eight Months France, from being triumphant both by Sea and Land, should be reduced to the Point of begging Peace, on what Terms her Enemies please to impose.——The Power of God is plainly to be seen in so sudden a Revolution. Adieu. We are in good Health, and want nothing but Money and News from you."

A Letter from Barbados mentions, that a Gentleman arrived there from Cork says, it was confirmed that Admiral Saunders had taken 4 French Men of War in the Mediterranean, and sunk two.

Our private Advices from Albany are of the 8th Instant, and as follow: That an Express arrived there the Night before, and brought a Couple of Letters from two Officers under Col. Bradstreet, which agreed, that on the 24th ult. they came before Cadaraqui, and summoned it to surrender, which was refused, when a Bomb Battery was immediately raised, and on firing the seventh Shell from it, on the 27th, the Enemy desired to capitulate, struck the French, and hoisted English Colours, and a Capitulation was agreed on: That we lost one Man, had 14 wounded, and took 150 Prisoners, in which Number they say was the Governor of Montreal, who came there to treat with foreign Indians; the Number of their Killed and Wounded not particularly known: That they took 100 Pieces of Cannon, 2000 Barrels of Provisions, and a great Quantity of Indian Traffic, which was all sent to Oswego in two good Sloops.

Private Letters from Boston mention, that six Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, had sailed under the Command of Sir Charles Hardy; on board of which was General Wolfe, with four Regiments, in order to take Possession of the Bay of Gaspay, and build a Fort there: That Governor Lawrence was at Halifax: And that Colonel Monckton was to march by Land, with 2000 Men, to St. John's River; where, with some Frigates, they were to take Possession all along that River: That the Regiments coming to Boston from Louisburg, are said to be the Royals, Forbes's, Webb's, Lascelles's, Third Battalion of Royal Americans, and Frasier's Highlanders.

ANNAPOLIS, *September* 21.

Since our last we have heard of the following Elections of Representatives, *viz.*

For *Charles* County, Captain *Arthur Lee*, Mr. *John Hanson*, junior, Captain *George Dent*, and Mr. *John Truman Stoddert*.

For *Prince-George's* County, *William Murdock*, Esq; Mr. *George Fraser*, Captain *Francis King*, and Mr. *Josias Beall*, junior.

For *Calvert* County, Mr. *Benjamin Mackall*, junr. Mr. *James John Mackall*, Mr. *Edward Gantt*, and Col. *William Fitzhugh*.

For *Baltimore* County, Captain *Thomas Cockey Deye*, Mr. *William Govane*, Captain *John Hammond Dorsey*, and Mr. *Samuel Owings*.

For *Talbot* County, Mr. *John Goldsborough*, Mr. *Pollard Edmondson*, Mr. *Samuel Bowman*, and Capt. *Woollman Gibson*.

Last Week, *Maurice Mongall* was Tried at the Bar of the Provincial Court, for being concerned (with some other Villains, who made their Escape) in breaking open and robbing the Store of Capt. *Richard Hayton* in *Baltimore* County, in *June* last, of which he was found Guilty. Upon his Return to Prison under Care of the Sub-Sheriff, MAURICE *was Angry*, and said, *he thought how it would be as soon as he saw how they were going on.*

On Friday *Thomas Ledstone*, from *Frederick* County, was Tried for Horse-stealing, and found Guilty; and is remanded back to that County, there to suffer.

By a Gentleman from *Frederick-Town*, we hear, That a Person was come in there from *Ray's-Town*, who gave an Account, that 2000 of the Forces under Brigadier General *Forbes*, had advanced as far as within Fifteen Miles of Fort *Duquesne*. We are in Hopes soon to give our Readers an Account of the Reduction of that Fort.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, *Enter'd*,

Brig Betsy Russell, T. Hammond, from Barbados.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Hero, James Hall, for London;
Sloop Betsy and Sally, J. Savills, for N. Carolina;
Ship Thetis, Matthew Craymer, for London;
Brig Recovery, Daniel Robbins, for Madeira;
Ship Betsy, William Strachan, for London;
Snow John, Richard Milner, for Ditto;
Snow Robert & Anne, David Lewis, for Ditto;
Snow Gooch, Robert Brown, for Ditto;
Ship Fishbourn, Halbert Henson, for Ditto;
Schooner Conck, John Baker, for Virginia;
Snow Prince George, D. Baynes, for Whitehaven;
Schooner Anson, Thomas Parr, for Rhode-Island;
Ship Nancy, Joseph Richardson, for London;
Ship Sally Brown, John Johnson, for Ditto.

HENRY GASSAWAY,

WILL Lodge GENTLEMEN of the ASSEMBLY, at FOUR SHILLINGS *per* Day.

COMMITTED to *Prince-George's* County Goal, on the 4th Instant, as a Runaway, Negro *Charles*, who says he belongs to *John Steuart*, of *Stafford* County, in the Colony of *Virginia*. His Master may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

COLMORE BEANES, Sheriff.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *Henry Woodward*, near *Annapolis*, taken up as a Stray, a Dark Bay Horse, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, but with what cannot be made out, and trots and gallops.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Upper-Marlborough, September 19, 1758.

TO BE SOLD,

For Bills of Exchange, Cash, or Wheat,

A PARCEL of likely NEGRO BOYS, and GIRLS; LOAF SUGAR, *&c. &c.*

JOSEPH BELT, junior.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 27th Instant, at the Plantation in Bush-Neck, Baltimore *County, late pertaining to* David Bisset, *deceased,*

FOUR white Servants for the Time they have to serve; as also 14 Negroes, old and young; likewise all the Houshold Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, to be put up in Lots of 5 or 10, as the Company chuse; and Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, and other Implements of Husbandry.

Six Months Credit will be given the Purchasers, they finding good Security if required. And Five *per Cent.* will be allow'd those who pay ready Money, for prompt Payment.

JAMES BISSET, JOHN MATTHEWS, } Administrators.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living in *Frederick-Town, Cæcil* County, *Maryland*, the 11th of this Instant *September*, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

Anthony Denfty, a stout, tall Fellow, with a large black Beard, he was born in the West of *England*, and talks much in that Dialect: Had on when he went away, an old blue Coat, old dirty Worsted Pattern Jacket, coarse Shirt and Trowsers, old Felt Hat, and new Shoes.

William Hamlin, a West of *England* Man also, a tall slim Fellow: Had on an old blue Jacket, coarse Shirt and Trowsers, an old Hat, and old Shoes. 'Tis probable they will change both their Cloaths and Names.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants, so that their Masters may have them again, shall receive Two PISTOLES Reward, besides what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN COOPER, *and* THOMAS LOVERING.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forbid to carry them off at their Peril.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Edward Crisp*, near the Mouth of *Rock Creek*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay Mare 12 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock blindly with something very large; has a Star in her Forehead, some Saddle Spots, and trots and gallops.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Anne Fourd*, on *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a young Bay Mare about 12½ Hands high, branded with a C.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

Shippensburg, Sept. 4, 1758.

ESCAPED two Days ago from the Guard, under which he was confined for two Robberies, a very active Negro Fellow, called *Jack*, who speaks a little of the *Mohawk* Language, and appears to be a confirmed and desperate Villain. He is well known every where between this Place and *Albany*. He is a sturdy Fellow, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, his Legs rather small and somewhat bent. He had on a blue Coat and Waistcoat lined with Scarlet, Brass Buttons, Leather Breeches, and a plain Hat. He is supposed to have stolen and rode off on, a likely Sorrel trotting Horse, with a bald Face, branded T C, pretty old: And it is suspected that he is in Company with a Deserter from Capt. *Thompson*'s Light Horse. This Fellow's Name is *Speakman*. He is well made, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, with black Hair cut very short, fresh colour'd, and a little mark'd with the Small-Pox. His common Dress was Green: What he went off in is not known.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, and confines him in any Goal, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by Mr. *Daniel Wolstenholme*, Merchant, in *Annapolis*.

ANY Gentleman that is duly Qualified for a CURATE of the Church of *England*, may meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber in *Frederick* County.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

AS the Measures I have from Time to Time taken above these Eighteen Months past to satisfy my Creditors, have been frequently published in this Gazette, I think it therefore needless now to repeat them. However some of my Creditors thinking fit still to insist on what is not in my Power to comply with, I am therefore under a Necessity at present to acquaint all whom it may concern, that I really intend (next Session of Assembly) to apply to the Legislature of this Province for an Act of Insolvency.

WILLIAM DAMES.

ANDREW THOMPSON,

ROPE-MAKER, in ANNAPOLIS,

At his Rope-Walk near the Town-Gate,

CARRIES on the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS in all it's Branches, where all Persons may be supplied with Ropes of any Kind, black or white: And all those who shall be pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being faithfully served with the best of Ropes, and at the most reasonable Rates, by

Their most humble Servant,

ANDREW THOMPSON.

N. B. He has by him a Quantity of Sewing, Roping and Seine Twine, and all Sorts of white Work.

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS,

PERUKE-MAKER and HAIR-MERCHANT from LONDON,

HAVING with him a large Quantity of fine *ENGLISH* HAIRS of all Kinds, hereby gives Notice to all Gentlemen and Others, that they may be served with PERUKES made after the newest and best Manner, and at very reasonable Rates, by *Their humble Servant,*

WILLIAM BANKS WALLS.

N. B. The said *Walls* has opened his Warehouse in *Francis's-Street*, near the Court-House. And as he has had the Honour to work for most of the Nobility in *England*, he hopes to be favour'd with the Custom of the Gentlemen of this Place.

RAN away on the 24th of *August* last from the Subscriber, living on *Kent-Island*, a Convict Servant Man named *John Syms*, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high. Had on when he went away, only an Osnabrigs Shirt and Trowsers. He is an old Offender, as may be seen by the Marks on his Back. He went away in Company with a little drunken School-master, whom he soon left, but took Care to take with him all the School-master's Cloaths, and some Books. He was seen at *Patapsco* Ferry the 26th of *August*, and will endeavour to get on board one of the Ships.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so as his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, beside what the Law allows, paid by

JOHN SMYTH.

TO BE RUN FOR,

On the Seventeenth Day of OCTOBER *next,*

A PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, on the Race-Ground near the City of *Annapolis*, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never won at one Time, any Purse or Match above One Hundred Pistoles. The Weight to be 120 *lbs.* The Winner to have the best of Three Heats. One Pistole and a Half to be paid at Entrance with *Jonas Green* Four Days before the Race, or Two Pistoles at the Post. If Three reputed Running Horses should not Enter, to be no Race: If only One or Two Enter, each of them to receive Five Pistoles. All Disputes to be determined by proper Judges, to be appointed.

N. B. 'Tis expected that on the next Day, there will be a Purse of TWENTY PISTOLES; the winning Horse on the first Day to be excluded.

RUM by the Hogshead or by Retail, SUGAR by the Barrel or by the single Hundred, also good fresh LEMONS and LIMES, to be Sold at reasonable Rates, by JOHN INCH.

N. B. The said *Inch* carries on his SILVER SMITH's BUSINESS as usual; and has a compleat Hand who understands the JEWELLER's BUSINESS, makes MOTTO RINGS, *&c.* in the neatest and best Manner.

To be SOLD to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at CHESTER-TOWN, Kent *County, for Bills of Exchange or Paper Currency, on Tuesday the 20th of* MARCH *next, being the first Day of Court,*

A MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, called *TOWN-SIDE*, commodiously situated in the said County, on *Chester* River, for the Grain Trade of both *Kent* and *Queen-Anne's*, being about 20 Miles from *Duck-Creek* on *Delaware*, 8 Miles South from *George-Town*, 10 Miles above *Chester-Town*, and 7 Miles from the Head of the River. The Tenement consists of a good Dwelling-House with a Cellar, a good Brick Store-House with a Cellar, Kitchen, Grainary, and other Out-Houses, with a good paled Garden, and about 18 Acres of excellent Pasture under good Fence. The Landing is a Quay or Wharff, where a Vessel of 2000 Bushels Burthen may come and load.

The Premisses may be viewed at any Time before the Sale, on applying to Mr. *John Eccleston* in the Neighbourhood.

By a special Power on Record from the late *Foster Cunliffe*, and Sons, Esquires.

H. CALLISTER.

CORDAGE of all Sizes to be Sold by the Subscriber in ANNAPOLIS.

BASIL WHEELER.

A SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For Raising the SUM of FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, for further Securing the DOCK in ANNAPOLIS, and other Public Uses within the said CITY; to consist of 4000 TICKETS, at 15*s.* each, 1204 of which are to be fortunate, *viz.*

Prizes.		Value.		Amount.
1	of	300 £.	is	100 £.
2	of	75	are	150
4	of	50	are	200
8	of	25	are	200
12	of	15	are	180
20	of	10	are	200
30	of	5	are	150
125	of	2	are	250
1000	of	1 : 2 : 6	are	1125
1 first Drawn, not otherwise a Prize				6
1 last Drawn, Ditto, - - -				4
1204 Prizes,		Amounting to 2565		
2796 Blanks,		Sum raised £. 435 for above Uses.		

4000 Tickets at 15*s.* each, make 3000 £.

THE Uses to which the above Sum of 435 £. is to be applied, tending to the Public Good and Service of the Community, as well without as within this City; the best Expedient that could be fallen on at this Time for raising that Sum, being a LOTTERY, and the Scheme thereof calculated so much to the Advantage of the Adventurers (there not being Two Blanks and a Half to a Prize, and the Deduction on the whole not 15 *per Cent.*) Nothing more need be said for its Recommendation: And it is not doubted but the Tickets will soon be all Sold, as near One Thousand of them are already engaged.

When the Tickets are dispos'd of, the Drawing is to begin immediately, in the Court-House in *Annapolis*, in the Presence of Five of the Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend.

The Managers, *viz.* Messieurs *John Brice, Stephen Bordley, Nicholas Maccubbin, James Dick, Walter Dulany, William Roberts, Lancelot Jacquet, William Reynolds, Jonas Green, Henry Woodward, James Johnson, John Clapham*, and *Bennett Chew*, are to give Bond and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the *Maryland* GAZETTE; and Paid off, without any Deduction, as soon as the Drawing is finish'd: And those not demanded in Six Months afterwards, to be deemed as generously given to the Public, for the Uses above-mentioned.

The whole to be conducted, as near as may be, in the same Manner as State Lotteries in *England*.

Tickets to be had of any of the Managers.

N. B. Fourteen Days Notice, at least, will be given in the GAZETTE, of the Time of Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-Street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and One Shilling each Week after the First.